

# Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 103.

## Poetry.

### GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION.

It came to us through darkness;  
It came to us through blood;  
It shone out like the "Promises  
Of God" upon the flood.

A beacon it has served us

With true, unerring flame,

And cast a blaze of glory

Upon our nation's name!

God save our noble Union!

'Twas left us by our fathers,  
Those souls of priceless worth—

The noblest types of manhood

That ever walked the earth,

'Twas bought with fearful struggles,

By sacrifice sublime,

And stands a proud monument

For all the coming time—

God save our Union!

Our land a waste of nature,

Where beast and savage strayed;

Its wealth of lakes and rivers

Unlocked by keys of trade;

Then smile the rose the Union—

A terror to the foes—

And lo! this "waste of nature"

New blossoms as the "rose!"—

God save our Union!

Where earth lay hid for ages

In deep, primordial gloom,

Behold a boundless garden—

A continent in blood!

With iron hands of railroads,

Electric tongues of wire,

And energies within us—

Which time shall never tire—

God save our noble Union!

But now upon our hearts:

Are signs of coming storms;

And dark, unholy passions,

Unfold their hideous forms;

The bravest hearts among us

Are filled with doubt and fears;

While sounds of horrid discord

Are grating on our ears—

God save the noble Union!

THE DEFENDER.

BY W. E. A.

They stood within those fortress walls,  
A small but gallant band,  
Over them still waved the stars and stripes,  
Bright emblems of their land.

Scarce there one man to every star

This hero band could boast,

Let them must guard the banner there

Against a countless host.

The chieftain called his men around,

And pointing to those stars,

"Do ye defend them with your lives?"

They answered with huzzas.

His pitying eye overlooked his men,

Then at the flag on high,

A tear stole down his cheek for those

That were too brave to die.

"Haul down your colors from the staff,

You shall not perish here,

It were in vain to ask for you

A sacrifice so dear.

On yonder fortress it shall wave,

And all the world doth;

The if your country dares demand,

There we can nobly die."

The morning sun salutes that flag

Defended by hand,

Humanity's great heart sends forth

Its plaudits over the land.

Our Union banner still shall wave

Each star, in bold relief,

It we but dare defend our flag,

Like Sumter's gallant chief.

Useful Hints.

KEEPING WINTER SQUASHES.—There is just  
this one simple rule for keeping winter squashes.  
Put them in a dry, warm place, and they will not  
rot. It is warm, damp atmosphere, like that in  
most cells, that causes decay. A dry stove-room  
or furnace-heated room, which never gets cold,  
or a closet near the fire-place, which never gets  
cool enough to freeze, are good places in which  
to winter squashes and pumpkins. They also  
keep well hung up in baskets or bags overhead in  
the kitchen, or singly—never in piles—when you  
wish to preserve them a long time.

Tax skins for drum heads are an inferior kind  
of parchment. The hides are not tanned, but  
soaked—treated with lime to remove the hair, then  
stretched on frames to be scraped and cleaned,  
and finally polished with whiting and pumice  
stone. Hides of which the hair is to remain need  
only to be well cleaned by scraping and soap;  
they may, however, be fully tanned in the  
ordinary tanning liquids.

COOPER'S ISINGLASS is the concentrated gelatin  
extracted by steam from fresh bones, perfectly  
clean, and freed from fat by previous boiling. It  
was in the manufacture of this substance that  
Peter Cooper laid the foundation of the great fortune  
which he is expending so worthily.

If you put some dry potash in a saucer in the  
inside of your safe, it will absorb the moisture  
and prevent your books from becoming moldy.—  
Chloride of calcium is better than the potash, but  
it cannot be procured in every locality.

Some manufacturers use zinc nails as a sub-  
stitute for sewing in ladies' slippers. A metal last  
is employed, and the nails on being driven in  
thus, become headed, forming, it is said, a very  
secure fastening.

TO POLISH ENAMELED LEATHER.—Two pints  
of the best cream, one pint of linseed oil; make  
them each lukewarm, and then mix them well  
together. Having previously cleaned the shoe,  
as, from dirt; rub it over with a sponge dipped  
in the mixture; then rub it with a soft dry cloth  
until a brilliant polish is produced.

TO RENOVATE SILKS.—Sponge faded silks with  
warm water and soap, then rub them with a dry  
cloth on a flat board; afterwards iron them well  
on the inside with a smoothing iron. Old black  
catching at each object as he passed; en-  
veloped in a shower of chalk and stones,  
which he had not the strength to avoid;  
gaping and panting for breath, poor Mr.

the smugger is being spread over to prevent

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# The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1861.

THE report of the Senate Committee of Thirteen, notwithstanding the alarming condition of our national affairs, and perhaps after many earnest attempts to reconcile opposing views, shows that up to the commencement of the new year they had not succeeded in recommending any remedy to compose the restlessness of the times. They could only report at that festival period of reunited families and friends, that they had not been able to agree upon any plan of adjustment between the opposing sections of the Union. They were not, however, and did not ask to be, discharged from the duties of their appointment. Their adjournment was not without day, and they may meet again at the call of their chairman. But what in the meantime may be of importance to notice, is the journal of their proceedings, attached to their report. From this, it appears, that all their attempts to agree upon a plan of adjustment, were made in proposing certain amendments to the federal constitution.

No surprise should be felt, if some amendments should be found to be necessary even in a work of such transcendent wisdom. Amendments indeed are only a part of the same instrument, and may be made as they have been at different times; and they become, under a due fulfillment of the constitutional provisions for that purpose, of the same authority with the original constitution. The surprise, if anything of the kind should occur, would rather be that time and experience had not already developed the necessity of more amendments than have been already made; or that any amendments should now be needed to restore the federal constitution to what it is, and to what it was understood to be as originally adopted and as subsequently amended. Unfortunately however, the occasion when new amendments may be indispensable, is not the occasion when they can best be made to answer the purposes for which they are immediately needed. To balance a republic, on general laws, has been truly called a work of great difficulty, even with all the aids of reason and reflection. To attempt the same thing, in times of political excitement rising above all restraint, is a task for which the limited powers of human skill is seldom sufficient. And if no other objections are made, one will say it is "too soon;" and another, that it is "too late."

But in looking over the journal of their proceedings, the reader will be able to see whether the committee made any approximation to an agreement, under their rule of requiring a general support of each resolution for its adoption. And each of the proposed amendments may be of importance as showing the different views of the members of the Senate in this Committee.

Mr. TOOMBS would have the right of property in the service of the African slave recognized by law like other property, except that it should be subject to the legislation of each State as to whether it shall be prohibited or not within its own limits. He would have the invading of a State, or the exciting of insurrection there by persons beyond its limits, punishable by federal laws. And further, that no law should be passed by Congress, affecting African slaves, without the consent of a majority in each House from the slaveholding States.

Mr. DOUGLASS, though supporting Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution on the subject of amendments, presented a distinct set of propositions for the consideration of the Committee. That each of the territories remain as now under the law until its white population shall amount to fifty thousand, when it may form a constitution after it shall have a population sufficient by the federal nation for one representative, it shall be admitted into the Union. Meantime each new State to have one delegate in each House of Congress, and that the Constitutional provision for the return of fugitives shall apply to territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union. That the African race be excluded from holding office or exercising the elective franchise everywhere; and the powers of the federal courts be extended over all the States and territories. In other respects his propositions agreed with Mr. CRITTENDEN's.

Mr. SEWARD offered resolutions to prohibit Congress from interfering with the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States. To give the fugitive slaves a jury trial; which was amended in Committee, so as to give him that trial in the State from which he had fled. To request the States to repeal their unconstitutional laws in respect to the return of fugitives. And that Congress pass laws to punish persons engaged in an armed invasion of any State.

Mr. BIGLER's plan was very similar to Mr. CRITTENDEN's. But Mr. RICE was to divide all the territory belonging to the United States by the parallel of 36° 1' 2", and admitting all North of it as a free State, and all South of it as a slave State; each of them to be afterwards sub-divided into several States, as circumstances and the population might require.

FLORIDA is particularly favored with forts.—The following list will show the number of men required for war garrison and the number of guns each should have when completed:—

Fort Marion, St. Augustine, 100 men, 20 guns.

Fort Taylor, Key West, 1000 men, 185 guns.

Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, 1500 men, 298 guns.

Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, 250 men, 49 guns.

Reboult, Pensacola, —men, 26 guns.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola, 1200 men, 212 guns.

Fort McRea, Pensacola, 850 men, 151 guns.

The Forts at Key West and Tortugas are said to be the strongest in the world; they are the keys to the Gulf—every vessel crossing it passing within sight of both.

Fort Taylor is garrisoned by a company of U. S. artillery, Capt. J. M. BRANNON and has about 70 heavy guns mounted. Capt. E. B. HUNT, U. S. Corps of Engineers is still in command of the Fort, and is actively engaged in completing the work. In his employ are Capt. T. B. CARR and Lieut. Col. CHARLES CLARKE, son of our Artillery Company, and some eight other Newport boys, who we know will not allow the "Stars and Stripes" to be pulled down if their assistance can prevent it.

The Fort Pickens noted above is located on Santa Rosa Island at the entrance of Pensacola Bay. There are about 80 men in the fort under command of Lieut. SLIMMER, a New England man. It is reported that after the abandoning of Fort McRea, the Lieutenants wife went there to procure some clothing, which was denied her. She indignantly left, saying she would herself man one of the guns of Fort Pickens.

He appears to be possessed of the same grit as Major ANDERSON, and recently when a commission demanded his surrender he replied that he had orders from his government, to defend the Fort and he would do so to the last extremity. There are now about 4000 troops concentrated in the vicinity of the fort and it is presumed that an attempt will be made in a few days to take it.

We see by the Boston papers that a South Carolina trader arrived in that city the present week to purchase boots and shoes. His money consists of \$10,000 South Carolina scrip.

The gold product of California for 1860 was \$42,300,000.

The great security for republics, as the world is and as it has long been, is not to be found perhaps in their prestige, but rather in their insignificance. If the United States had been more feared, as an example or as a rival, than the little curiosity association of San Marino, they would in all probability have escaped their present troubles and dangers. And it is a weakness, which the best institutions may be insufficient to protect a free country against, and which has uniformly proved to be more fatal to freedom than external force, that foreign influence may sometimes undermine what it could not otherwise overthrow. And, in regard to the United States, to divide is not to conquer, but to render conquest unnecessary—because to divide is to destroy that example which might of itself revolutionize the rest of the world.—But if the people saw the danger, they would not suffer themselves to be divided by such influence. The French and the English prefer the greatest abhorrence in general of the African servitude which prevails in a portion of the United States, where it was introduced against the will of those States, and where it must continue as a matter of necessity if not of choice. And the French and English journals are now opposing the patriotic efforts in this country to reconcile the views of the different sections and by that means to save the Union. But is this interference with the system of labor in a portion of this country a sincere principle, or only a piece of their artful policy without a particle of sincerity? They would do better to look at home first, before they undertake to meddle with their superiors in the very thing which excites their censure. What have their governments been doing in China? Among other objects which the world knows they have gained by imposing upon that primitive people, was this: the opening there, under a treaty stipulation, of the *cootie-slave-trade*. The fifth article of the treaty binds the Emperor to allow the Chinese to "take service" in the British or French colonies; and they are to be protected in emigrating as the Allies shall direct. That is, go they must, if once by any means they are induced to leave. The French plan, (and probably the English will be the same) is to employ religious agents to take boys and girls apprentices for twenty years; that is, for the best part if not for all of their lives, and for the sake of cotton to compel them to labor in a strange land, far away from the scenes of their childhood and the homes of their parents and friends.

An interesting correspondence between SCHAMYL and ARDEL-KADER, has lately been published. The letters are expressed in the peculiar and genuine style of their common religious faith. SCHAMYL avows himself to have been horror-stricken at the most awful massacres which not very long ago were the burden of the news from Syria, and which excited so much sympathy in every Christian country. He laments the conflict between the Moslems and the Christians, and quotes the prophet in condemnation of the violation done to a treaty securing peace between them, and of all the acts of robbery and extermination which had been committed by the Moslems against the Christians, or the exciting of insurrection there by persons beyond its limits, punishable by federal laws.

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North of it as a free State, and all South of it as a slave State; each of them to be afterwards sub-divided into several States, as circumstances and the population might require.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—It is refreshing to find a gentleman who can look over at one glance broad controversy, and see both sides at once; broad, and to publication. The views of the writer are correct, and were there more men in each section of the country who could look with the same impartiality, it would be well for the country. The writer is one of the conservatives of the South.

THE Providence Press publishes some statistics in regard to the industrial resources of this State, collected by the U. S. Marshal. From the table we learn that the value of farms in Newport is \$663,600; Portsmouth 1,370,100; Middletown 758,900; New Sherborn 257,400; Jamestown 259,600; Little Compton 640,250; Tiverton 600,275; Fall River 245,000.

Portsmouth 112,348; Middletown 100,533; Jamestown 34,800; New Shoreham 35,860; Little Compton 54,978; Tiverton 51,831; Fall River 10,880.

THE following gentlemen were elected officers of the Butler Asylum for the insane on Wednesday last:—

President—Alexander Duncan.

Vice-President—William S. Wetmore.

Trustees—John Carter Brown, Amasa Manning, Francis Wayland, Amos D. Smith, Samuel G. Arnold, Rufus Waterman, William Sprague.

Treasurer—Thomas Poynter Ives.

Secretary—Robert H. Ives.

Auditor of Treasurer's Account—James Y. Smith.

As a warning to our boys we notice that at

East Greenwich on Monday evening, a man named BULL was run over by a coasting sled and had his skull fractured. His recovery is doubtful. A carriage was run into by another sled, breaking the axle and throwing out the driver.

It is with pleasure we announce that Rhode Island has repealed the Personal Liberty Bill. The act passed on the 21st of January, 1860, was voted on the 21st of January, 1861, and by a vote of 21 to 9, and by the House yesterday, 49 to 18.

All Saints Chapel on Cottage Street, will be open for Divine service to-morrow evening at 7-1/2 o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. MR. SHEFFIELD, of the Baptist Church—Tremont Temple, Boston—will preach at the North Baptist Church to-morrow morning and afternoon.

GEORGIA passed a secession ordinance on Saturday last by a vote of 208 to 89.

J. R. HAMILTON, who resigned his lieutenancy in the navy and went into the service of South Carolina, has addressed a letter to South Carolina officers in the navy, calling on them to come home and fight the battles of the South, and to bring every ship and man they can with them.

The pronouncements of Lieut. Hamilton is not to be despised, for he is a man who could do much for the cause of his country.

With us there is a thorough misunderstanding of the views of the North, who are looked upon here, as being *all* of *all* parties, completely abolished.

It is impossible here to comprehend how all the political organizations of the North and West could have gone into the hands of Republicans, with the great leading idea running through all their speeches and platform, that we will not have them, without their having gone over to the abolitionists.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in this city yesterday, and handed to us for publication. The views of the writer are correct, and were there more men in each section of the country who could look with the same impartiality, it would be well for the country. The writer is one of the conservatives of the South.

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As a warning to our boys we notice that at

East Greenwich on Monday evening it was found

that the hay in the loft was on fire.

Monday morning, fire was discovered in a barn on Spring Hill near the old Foundry.

Smoke was seen issuing from the roof and on

making an entrance it was found that the hay in the loft was on fire. Damage to barn about

\$40 and covered by insurance—on hay and feed about \$30—no insurance. The barn is insured for \$1000.

Mr. Vose's damage is about \$100; insured.

If the separation should be peaceful, of which

we have no assurance, a re-construction might be

attempted.

There are now about 4000 troops concentrated in the vicinity of the fort and it is presumed that an attempt will be made in a few days to take it.

We see by the Boston papers that a South

Carolina trader arrived in that city the present

week to purchase boots and shoes. His money

consists of \$10,000 South Carolina scrip.

The gold product of California for 1860 was

\$42,300,000.

THE volunteer companies in service in Pennsylvania number 476, averaging about forty men to a company, making an aggregate of about 19,000 uniformed volunteers. The entire military force of the State is about 355,000, capable of military duty. The exhibit of accoutrements is bad, showing that the State has but 4200 effective small arms, the balance being flint-lock muskets, as likely to injure the person using it as any one else.

In New York it appears there are 20,000 men in the State, uniformly uniformed, well-drilled, and equipped, but they have only 8000 muskets or rifles fit for immediate use. The remaining 12,000 men, if called into action to-day, would not be prepared to go.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature appropriating \$300,000 for the purpose of procuring arms and equipments for the use of the militia of the State.

In this State, some of the companies are imbued with the war spirit. While in Providence, on Monday, we visited the Cadets Armory and found about twenty recruits drilling, and before the company was dismissed about twenty-five more men were enlisted. The company attend every evening to drill, and upon a call by the Governor would muster one hundred and fifty men.

The Cadets Armory and the State Militia are in a portion of the United States, where it was introduced against the will of those States, and where it must continue as a matter of necessity if not of choice.

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